REMARKS

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Claims 1-115 are currently pending in this application and are rejected to by the Examiner.

Claims 1-7, 10-30, 33-53, 56-76, 79-99 and 102-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Landvater (U.S. Patent No. 6,609,101, hereafter "Landvater"). Claims 8-9, 31-32, 54-55, 77-78 and 100-101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landvater. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections in the remarks that follow.

Interview and Technology Tutorial Report

Applicant appreciates the opportunity to present a tutorial on the technology disclosed in multiple applications pending before Examiner Van Doren and her colleagues. A copy of the presentation used during a WebEx conference was provided to the Examiner is attached. During the conference, we followed the slides. The presentation went longer than planned, so there was not much time to discuss the Landvater reference or the rejections based on Landvater. No amendments were proposed and no agreements were reached.

The Drawings

The drawings are objected to on various grounds.

FIG. 1 has been revised in this case consistent with the revised drawings accepted by the Examiner in a sister case as depicting all elements of the claims. The drawings have been renumbered and the labels conformed to the new figure numbers.

The Specification

The disclosure is objected to by the Examiner in relationship to the drawings. A substitute specification is submitted with this response, with numbered paragraphs and corrected references to the drawings.

Objections to Claims

Claims 23, 46, 69, 92 and 115 have been amended as suggested to correct a typographical error.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of Claim 24 (Open to Buy Analysis)

The Examiner rejects claim 24 (Open to Buy Analysis) under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Landvater (U.S. 6,609,101). This claim includes the limitations:

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a presentation demand calendar utilized by the forecasting program to generate the output, said presentation demand calendar associating with a plurality of good-selling location pairs, data including a good identifier, a selling location identifier, a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand, and one or more presentation quantities associated with a start date and a stop date; and

an additional analysis program in the set of analysis programs generating data reported in open to buy reports.

These limitations are not found in Landvater.

Landvater's simplistic approach to taking into account attractive display of merchandise does not include "a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand". Paragraphs [0013] & [0036] et seq. of the amended specification describe alternative presentation types and treatments, which directly impact the analysis of inventory and demand. Landvater's safety stock approach to attractive displays (cols. 14-15) does not specify a presentation a calendar having the claimed elements.

For lack of a presentation calendar with the elements claimed, including a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand, Landvater cannot meet the Examiner's burden for showing anticipation.

Landvater also lacks an open to buy report. This term of art is invoked and applied on page 9 of the application:

Open-to-buy (OTB) management: In OTB management, future inventory levels are predicted based on current inventory, expected selling, and expected receipts; the future inventory levels are then compared to budgeted levels in order to determine whether the current sales and ordering plan will result in exceeding the inventory budget (typically at the department level or higher). Because the future rate of selling is critical to calculating what future inventory levels will be, the OTB system or OTB activity should find it is helpful to get the causal event information from the causal event calendar in

order to make the most accurate determination of the future rate of selling for an good.

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Similarly, this term of art is defined in multiple web-based references, such as http://retailindustry.about.com/od/abouttheretailindustry/l/bld_otb.htm, which explains, "What is Open-to-Buy? Definition: Open-to-Buy is the difference between planned purchases and stock already ordered; the dollar amount of merchandise that a buyer can order for a particular period." See also, http://retailindustry.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.planfact.co.uk%2Fcontrol.htm. Neither the term "open to buy" nor the concept as it is used in the art appear in Landvater. The cited financial planning paragraph, col. 20, lines 29-47, does not provide a written description of open to buy reporting that would anticipate claim 24. Therefore, the open to buy integrated reporting limitation is a further basis for allowing the claim.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 24 (Open to Buy Analysis) should be allowable over Landvater.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of Claim 47 (Markdown Analysis)

The Examiner rejects **claim 47 (Markdown Analysis)** under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Landvater (U.S. 6,609,101). This claim includes the limitations:

a presentation demand calendar utilized by the forecasting program to generate the output, said presentation demand calendar associating with a plurality of good-selling location pairs, data including a good identifier, a selling location identifier, a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand, and one or more presentation quantities associated with a start date and a stop date; and

an additional analysis program in the set of analysis programs generating data reported in markdown management reports.

These limitations are not found in Landvater.

Landvater lacks a promotional calendar having the claimed elements, as explained above. His simplistic safety stock approach cannot meet the Examiner's burden for showing anticipation.

Landvater also lacks a markdown management report, which is not surprising given the absence of any mention of markdowns. This term of art is invoked and applied on page 9 of the application:

Markdown management: A markdown management system or markdown activity within a system typically determines the optimal timing and level of markdowns of a seasonal or fashion program in order to sell the total purchased quantity by a predetermined "out date" while maximizing revenue. In order for a markdown management system to perform, it needs to query the causal event calendar in order to determine what event occur between the date of the markdown analysis and the "out date" in order to calculate the expected selling. For example, an good that has no event planned before its "out date" might require a markdown in order to reach full sell-through based on the rate of selling to-date; however, that same good with the same selling to-date may not require a markdown if some other event – a visual promotion, perhaps – is planned to take effect between the date of analysis and the "out date." Because the future likely rate of selling is critical to calculating what markdowns and markdown levels will be required, the Markdown system or Markdown activity should find it is helpful to get the causal event information from the causal event calendar in order to make the most accurate determination of what markdowns are best.

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The Examiner seems to understand that Landvater lacks markdown management, as none of the discussion at pages 3-4 of the office action applies passages of Landvater to markdown management. Therefore, the markdown management integrated reporting limitation is a further basis for allowing the claim.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 47 (Markdown Analysis) should be allowable over Landvater.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of Claim 70 (Bottom-up Analysis)

The Examiner rejects claim 70 (Bottom-up Analysis) under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Landvater (U.S. 6,609,101). This claim includes the limitations:

a presentation demand calendar utilized by the forecasting program to generate the output, said presentation demand calendar associating with a plurality of good-selling location pairs, data including a good identifier, a selling location identifier, a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand, and one or more presentation quantities associated with a start date and a stop date; and

These limitations are not found in Landvater.

Again, Landvater lacks a promotional calendar having the claimed elements, as explained above. His simplistic safety stock approach cannot meet the Examiner's burden for showing anticipation.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 70 (Bottom-up Analysis) should be allowable over Landvater.

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Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of Claim 93 (Promotional Forward Buying Analysis)

The Examiner rejects claim 93 (Promotional Forward Buying Analysis) under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Landvater (U.S. 6,609,101). This claim, as amended, includes the limitations:

a presentation demand calendar utilized by the forecasting program to generate the output, said presentation demand calendar associating with a plurality of good-selling location pairs, data including a good identifier, a selling location identifier, a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand, and one or more presentation quantities associated with a start date and a stop date; and

an additional analysis programs in the set of analysis programs generating data reported in promotional forward buying reports.

These limitations are not found in Landvater.

Still, Landvater lacks a promotional calendar having the claimed elements, as explained above. His simplistic safety stock approach cannot meet the Examiner's burden for showing anticipation.

The analysis programs mentioned by Landvater do not include promotional forward buying analysis. as described by the application at [0035], [0042] & [0053-54].

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 93 (Promotional Forward Buying Analysis) should be allowable over Landvater.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of Claim 1-7, 10-23, 25-30, 33-46, 48-53, 56-69, 71-76, 79-92, 94-99 and 102-115

The Examiner rejects claim 1-7, 10-23, 25-30, 33-46, 48-53, 56-69, 71-76, 79-92, 94-99 and 102-115 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Landvater (U.S. 6,609,101).

Claim 1

Claim 1 includes limitations bridging the previously discussed claims:

a presentation demand calendar utilized by the forecasting program to generate the output, said presentation demand calendar associating with a plurality of good-selling location pairs, data including a good identifier, a selling location identifier, a presentation demand type that selects one of a plurality of alternative treatments of presentation demand, and one or more presentation quantities each associated with a start date and a stop date; and

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one or more additional analysis programs in the set of analysis programs generating at least two of:

open to buy analysis;

markdown management analysis;

promotional forward buying analysis; or

bottom-up planning analysis

These limitations are not found in Landvater.

Landvater lacks a presentation calendar, as explained above. For lack of a presentation calendar with the elements claimed, including an presentation type for handling of multiple types of presentations, Landvater cannot meet the Examiner's burden for showing anticipation.

Landvater also lacks the claimed two-out-of-three of open to buy analysis, markdown management analysis or bottom-up planning analysis. In the context of claims 47 and 70, substantial attention is devoted to the lack of open to buy or markdown management reports. Lacking these analysis types, Landvater cannot meet the Examiner's burden for showing anticipation.

Therefore, claim 1 should be allowable over Landvater.

Claims 2, 25, 48, 71 and 94

Claims 2, 25, 48, 71 and 94 include the limitations:

wherein the start date and the stop date are implicitly associated with a memory location in which the presentation quantity is stored

These limitations are not found in Landvater. The passages cited by the Examiner include clear reference to explicitly including at lest the start date in the shelf configuration database:

Database 36 preferably stores the following shelf configuration information: the number of facings (product facing the consumer), the minimum number

of rows deep required to create an attractive display, the maximum number of rows allocated to this product, the amount of back room safety stock (safety stock maintained in a location other than the store shelf), and the date this configuration becomes effective.

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Col. 14, lines 37-45.

Therefore, claims 2, 25, 48, 71 and 94 should be allowable over Landvater.

Claims 3-7, 26-30, 49-53, 72-76 and 95-99

Claims 3-7, 26-30, 49-53, 72-76 and 95-99 should be allowable over Landvater for at least the same reason as the claims from which they depend.

Claims 10-14, 33-37, 56-60, 79-83 and 102-106

Claims 10-14, 33-37, 56-60, 79-83 and 102-106 should be allowable over Landvater for at least the same reason as the claims from which they depend.

Claims 15-18, 38-41, 61-64, 84-87 and 108-111

Claims 15-18, 38-41, 61-64, 84-87 and 108-111 include limitations that specify how good and event identifier attributes apply to individual or groups of goods and selling locations:

a single good at a single selling location

a single good at a group of selling locations

a group of goods at a single selling location

a group of goods at a group of selling locations

These variations on a presentation calendar, which includes the group and selling location identifier attributes, are not found in Landvater. Again, Landvater does not include the claimed presentation event calendar, so it is not surprising that variations on interpretation of group and selling location identifier attributes in a causal calendar are lacking.

Therefore, claims 15-18, 38-41, 61-64, 84-87 and 108-111 should be allowable over Landvater.

Claims 19-22, 42-45, 65-68, 88-91 and 112-114

Claims 19-22, 42-45, 65-68, 88-91 and 112-114 should be allowable over Landvater for at least the same reason as the claims from which they depend.

Claims 23, 46, 69, 92 and 115

Claims 23, 46, 69, 92 and 115 include the limitations:

wherein the analysis is utilized as input to an additional process

This limitation applies in the respective claims to OTB analysis, markdown analysis, bottom-up analysis and promotion forward buying analysis. The passages cited from Landvater do not use the output of these analyses as input to an additional process in an integrated system. By and large, Landvater does not produce these analyses at all, as discussed above.

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Therefore, claims 23, 46, 69, 92 and 115 should be allowable over Landvater.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) of Claims 8-9, 31-32, 54-55, 77-78 and 100-101

The Examiner rejects claims 8-9, 31-32, 54-55, 77-78 and 100-101 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Landvater (U.S. 6,609,101), a single reference.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 8-9, 31-32, 54-55, 77-78 and 100-101 should be allowable over Landvater for at least the same reason as the claims from which they depend.

New Claims

Four new claims are added regarding the use of fixtures to conveniently describe the arrangement of items in store presentations. These claims are supported by figures 7-9 and the associated text. Applicant does not intend to introduce any new matter in these claims.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are now in condition for allowance and thereby solicits acceptance of the claims, in light of these amendments.

Application No. 09/766,539

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The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 50-0869 (Attorney Docket No. BLFR 1005-1).

Respectfully submitted,

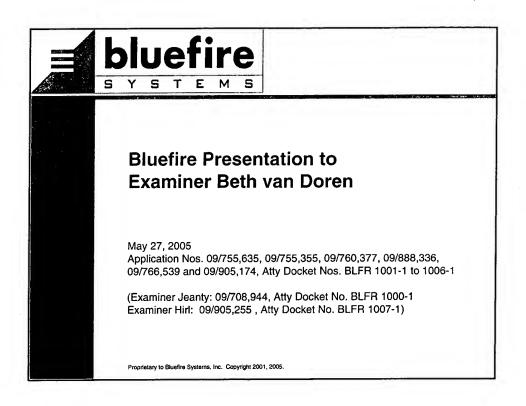
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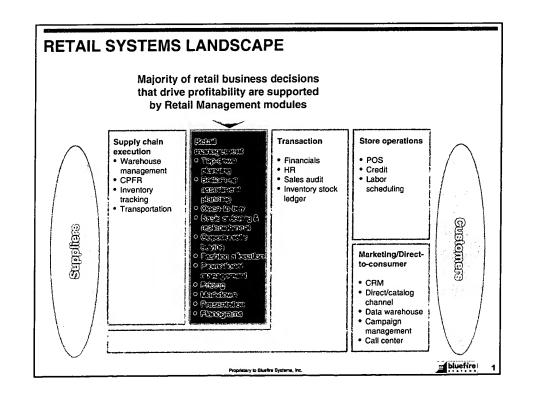
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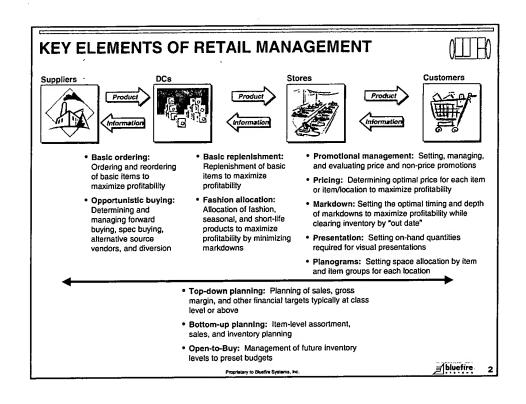
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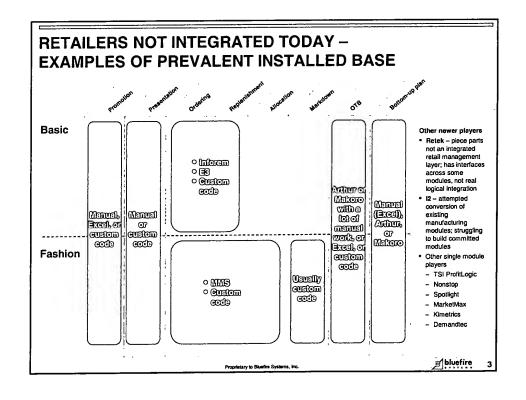
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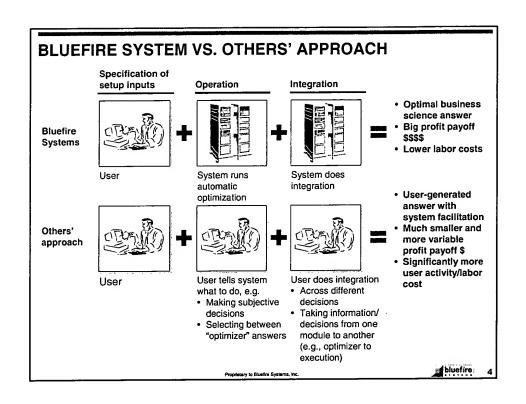
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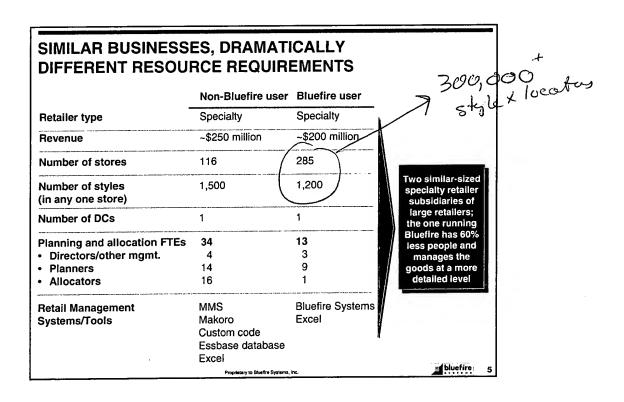


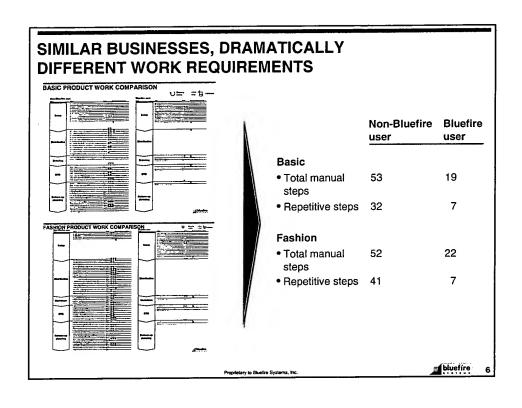


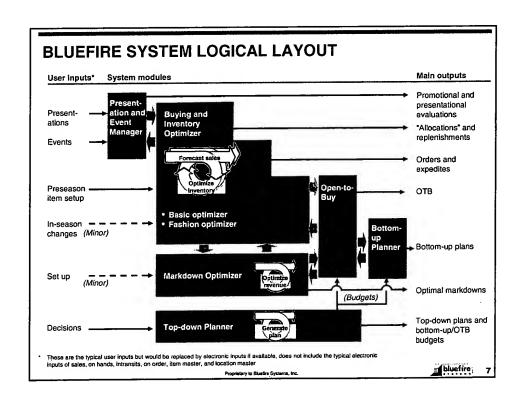


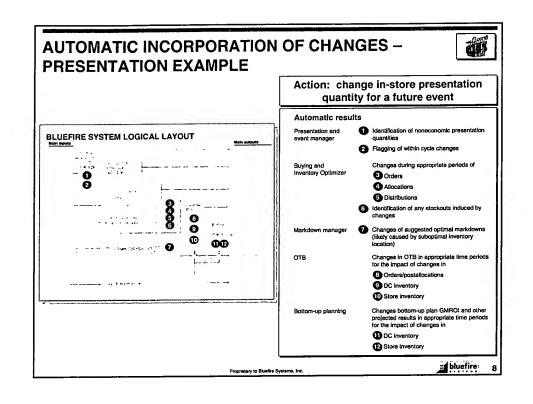


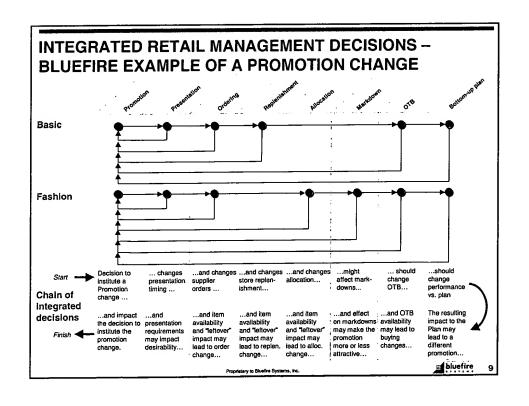




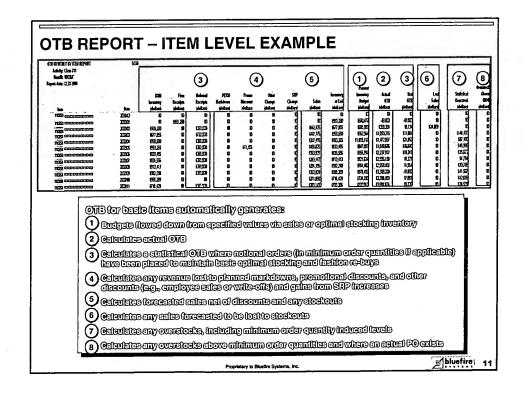








BLUEF	IR	E S	YS	TE	MS	D	EC	ISI	ON	INTEGRATION
	Promotion	Presentation	Ordering	Replenishm	Allocation	Markdown	, / R.	Bottomung	Top-down Pil	Comments
Promotion		1	1	1	~	1	1	1		Promotions typically change sales and stock and, in many cases, presentation
Presentation	1		~	1	√	V	1	1	:	Presentations typically change stocking and typically sales (many times acting as presentation promotion)
Ordering	1	1		1	1		1	1		Orders impact the availability of goods for replenishment, allocations, presentations, and promotions, and change OTB and Bottom-up Plan results
Replenishment	1	~	1	_			1	1		How replenishments are being done impact orders, promotions (e.g., no point running a promotion if you do not stock for it), and presentations, and the results in OTB and Bottom-up Plans
Allocation	•	1	1			Ĭ	1	1		How allocations are being done impact orders, promotions, presentations, and markdowns, and the results in OTB and Bottom-up Plans
Markdown	1	>			>		√	1		Markdowns impact promotions, presentations, and allocations, and change the results in OTB and Bottom-up planning
ОТВ	~	/	1	1	>	>		1		OTB decisions impact the availability of goods for all the other decisions
Bottom-up Plan	1	1	1			~	1			Decisions you make to hit plan typically alter how you promote, present, order, markdown, and what you do with OTB
Top-down Plan							J1110	Alise.		The Top-down Plan is generally done before other activities and feeds budgets to OTB and Bottom-up planning
							Propr	letary to 6	uelire Syst	ama, Inc.



Activity	tioning - Chi : Cluss 0053 : 'BethC' : 8/6/2000	R-	TORTE (808) This	This Year	This Year Year This Year	Greet Mar	jis.	This Yam	This Year Ye Last	This Year VS This Year	terestory This	Lues	Tile Year
Mooth	. <u>.</u> <u>.</u>	This Yest [dollars]	Lust Year (dollars)	Year Bodget (dollars)	Year [dellary]	Budget [dollars]	Year (percent) ()	Year rerceat)	Didget (percent)	Yest (percept)	Bodget (percent)	7 au 1 per 1 e)	Year (meshek '	Bodget [weeks]
February-00 March-00 April-00	Actual Actual Actual	8,743 8,043 3,723	8,306 8,500 8,158	8,755 8,755 2,768	4.23	3.31	15.73 57.63	58.62 57.33	56.03 57.03	-0.9% -1.0%	-0.33 0.03	16.5 16.7	17.0 16.3	15.1 14.7
May-00 Jane-00	Actual	8,332	8,213 3,376	8,529 3,637	6.7% 2.0%	5.5% -0.3%	55,13 50,42	57.2% 56.5%	55.64 55.94	-0.22	0.R	16.3 15.6 16.0	17.2 17.5 16.2	10.0 16.7 15.1
July-00 August-00	Actual Actual	3,833	9,725 6,633	10,027 8,354	1.01 4.73	-L31 L73 L63	58.63 53.63 57.03	\$1,83 \$2,12 \$8,22	55.32 55.32	-L23 -L72 L43	0.TE -0.33 2.TE	17.4 17.2	17.6 17.6	10.1 10.0
September-00 October-00	Actual Forecasted	3,500	3,062 3,013	3,354 3,374	1.02 1.02	2.33 1.23	57.04 57.23 57.23	56.72 58.83	53.5% 53.6%	0.4% -L7%	172 0.23	20.0 24.0	21.0	20.0 25.5
Nevenber-00 December-00	Forecasted Forecasted	10,003 15,543	9,533 15,467	5,891 618,21 8,883	1,33 1,03 4,23	-131 -131 131	51.22 53.62 52.23	58.82 56.83 51.43	\$5.5% \$0.6%	-L33 4,13	0.R 1.S2	17.4 16.2	15.6 17.6	14.6 15.1
Juneary-O1 February-O1	Forecasted	9,556	8,530 8,743	3,005	9.33	6.R	52.21 52.82 52.01	51.42 51.32 55.73	14.52 14.52	-0.73 -0.23	2.ft 2.ft	16.6 16.5	5.4 6.3	16.3 16.0
Murch-81 April-01	Forecasted	3,123 3,334	3,123 3,123	9,314 165,6 2,242	0.33 2.33 2.64	-0.12 -0.12	25.63 25.03	57.02 53.73	22.22	-12	0.32	17.1	16.7 16.3	17.0
May-01 Jess-01	Forecasted	3,223	8,532 8,567 8,633	5,854	141	-633	51.52 51.52	56.02 56.62	53.43 53.43	153	2.R 0.33	17.0	15.6	14.7
Ady-01 Angest-01	Ferensted Ferensted	3,333 3,540	3,103	9,378	5.03	2.03	56.33	55.63	55.43	0.FR	6.33 0.53	14.4	77.4 19.3	14.0 14.7
97 E	Perfo Item a Supp	-up Pl rmano and ste	annin e at c ore le	ig ger liffere vel so uction	nerate ent levelling	s futu vels o (daily	re for	eca luct kly, reek	sts o hiera and i	f: rchy nonti	hly ur	its an		

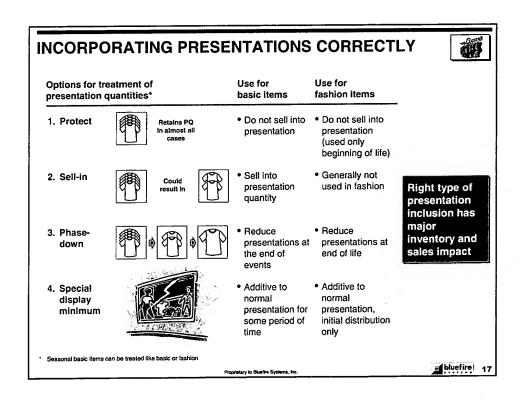
Module	Results in
Presentation and Event Manager	 Incorporation of visual presentations in all decisions and identification of non- economic visual quantities; incorporation of promotional/causal events in all decisions and identification of successful and unsuccessful events
Buying and Inventory Optimizer	 Right order quantities from suppliers at right time to maximize profits/return; righ stocking of stores and minimization of inventory throughout supply chain
Markdown Optimizer	 Suggests optimal timing and level of markdowns to maximize revenue and profits; more effective decisions and in-store execution from seeing rest-of- season markdown timings each time
Open-to-buy	 Massive elimination of workload and more effective determination of where reductions in inventory would have minimal impact on sales and profits
Bottom-Up Planner	 Massive elimination of workload and better determination of which products to buy, where to include them in the store assortments, and how they will perform
Top-Down Planner	• Less costly development of long term financial plans

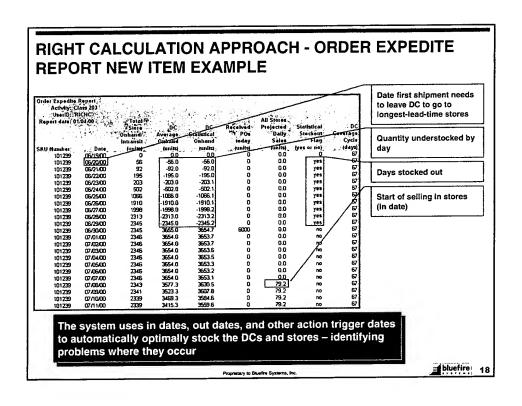
Logical element	Description
Fashion/basic split	Optimize inventory differently for fashion, basic, and seasonal basic products
Item/location/day optimization	Sales forecasts and inventory optimization done at the item/location/day level
Multi-echelon optimization	Every echelon of the supply chain integrated into the optimization in a manner that minimizes the exposur to high sales variability situations
Correct presentation event integration	Correct integration of presentational and promotional events throughout all the calculations of the system
Right calculation engines	Proper separation of fashion, and basic, and then integration of all setup and calculations to yield the best answers

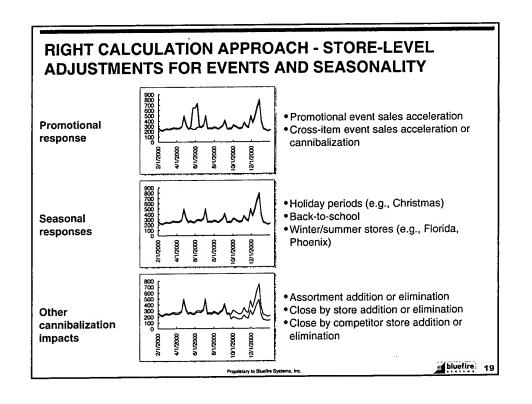
	Basic	Seasonal	Fashion
Overall approach	Model stock pull	A	 Model stock-driven push-pull- push
Forecasting	Historical item projection via auto-selected causal or noncausal math Daily forecast Item/location-specific coverage cycles	nd (2510)	 Historical profile and historical share projection with inseason auto correction Daily forecast Item/location-specific coverage cycles
Optimal quantity method	Economic cost/benefit optimization	Basis or Fabilien,	Preseason in planning or basic Inseason profile and actual performance-driven
History	This item or cloned item Stockout corrected	Ostribuio in Fieldica	Item or group of items Stockout/markdown corrected
Presentation incorporation	Sell in through to protected Special display option		Different flavors of scaling down Initial protect option
Event factor incorporation	Automatic	\	Automatic

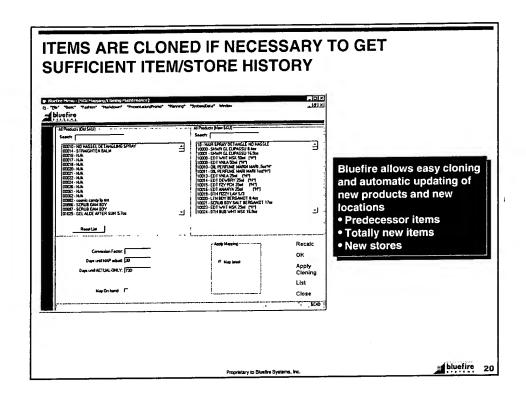
WHY BLUEFIRE USES DAILY TIME PERIOD FOR FORECASTING Advantages of daily · Better filling of stockout problems More accurate historical calculation of presentation, promotional, and markdown sales lifts · More accurate future application of presentation, promotional, and markdown lifts Use exact cycles so a 9-day coverage cycle does not turn into 1 week (7 days) or 2 weeks (14 days) Input events exactly so you do not have to handle what to do with events that do not start and stop cleanly on week breaks

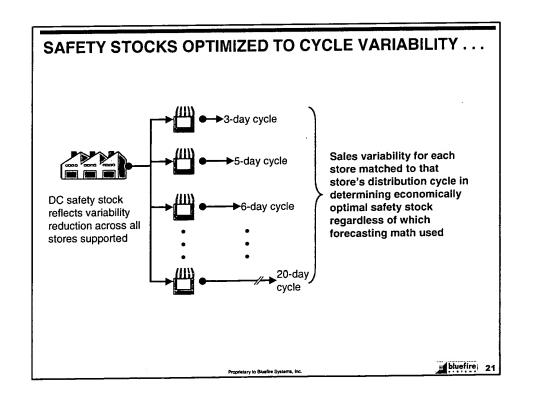
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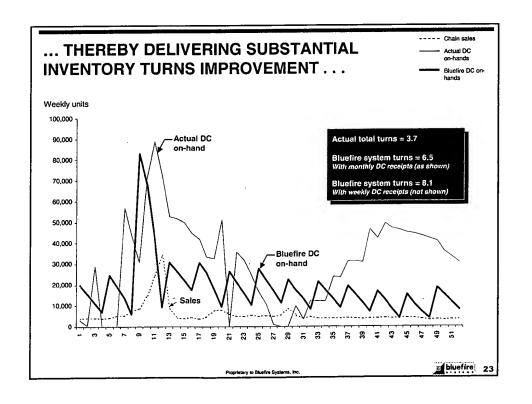


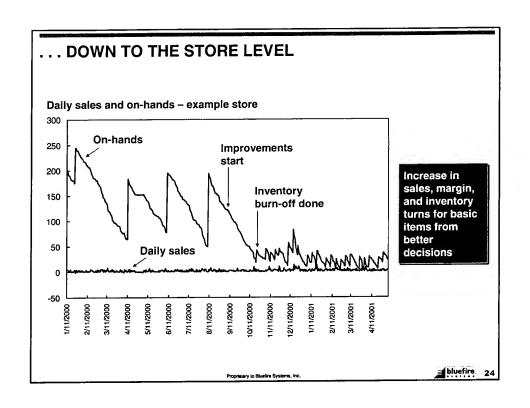


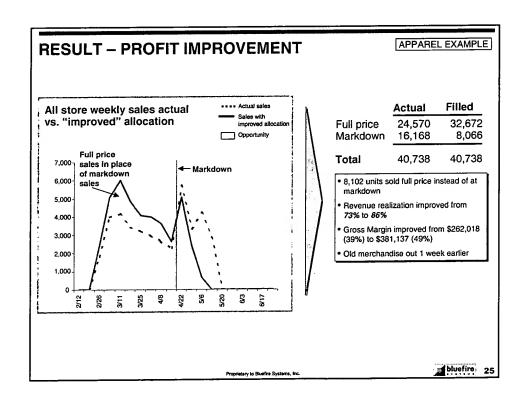




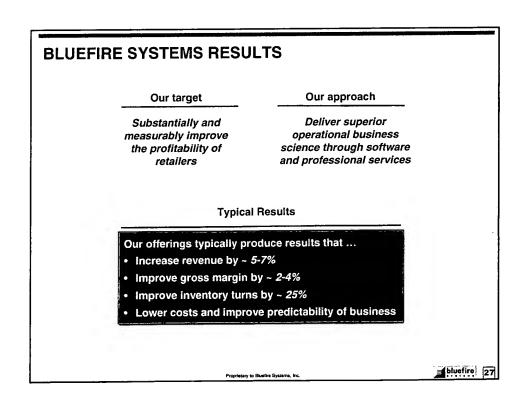
EXAMPLE ... AND RIGHT SERVICE LEVEL ... Benefit of incremental sale Cost of stock Incremental inventory cost Contribution margin from otherwise unfulfilled sale Extra shipping/handling cost • Extra markdown cost Extra other costs Optimal in-stock equals balance point Example benefit Example cost Optimal in-stock Type product issues issues • End-of-life markdown exposure Moderate to high 96.2%* Seasonal basic gross margin Moderate gross 97.8% Very predictable selling Basic item Moderate to low extra expedite margin shipping/handling costs Low gross margin 98.7% Basic item · Less predictable selling · Very predictable selling · High gross margin 99.3% Basic item te: Optimal in-stock can vary significantly by retailer and type of good Through a seasonal out-date type cutoff (not entire product life) bluefire 22







SUMMARY OF CLIENT IMPROVEMENT SINCE **BLUEFIRE IMPLEMENTATION CLIENT Results** After Bluefire **Elements** Design principles result in real payoff Basic items Sales • Negative comps to 6% comps Right logical design • Up 25% Inventory turns • Inventory write-offs • Down 20% Fashion items • 1st year • 2nd year • Like program revenue up 7% Mix and match modularity • Like program revenue up 10% bluefire 26



ogical ele	ment	Applications – not limiting					
	Fashion/basic split	09/708,944 docket 1000 (Jeanty, promos calenedar) 09/755,635 docket 1001 (PQ)					
Q	Item/location/day optimization	Throughout					
6666	Multi-echelon optimization	Throughout, especially 09/905,255 docket 1007 (Hirl)					
	Correct presentation/ event integration	09/755,635 docket 1001 (PQ); 09/766,539 docket 1005 (PQ+reports) 09/708,944 docket 1000 (Jeanty, promotions calendr) 09/760,377 docket 1003 (Causal+reports)					
7	Right calculation engines	09/755,355 docket 1002 (cloned history) 09/905,174 docket 1006 (cannibalization) (no OA) 09/888,336 docket 1004 (simulating+OTB) (no OA) 09/905,255 docket 1007 (Hirl, simulating w/ all)					

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